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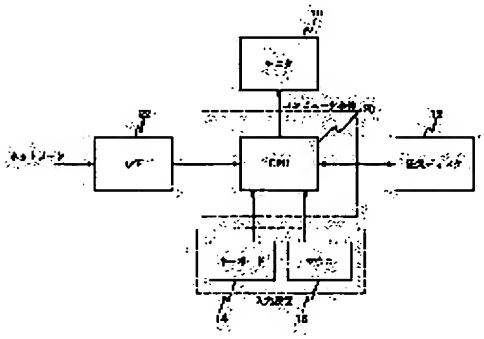
(54) METHOD FOR SELECTING DISPLAY IMAGE IN MEDICAL IMAGE OBSERVING DEVICE



(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To easily discriminate whether respective images are already read or not and to prevent the reading omission of the recorded images by executing list-display so as to discriminate whether the respective images are already read or not when the list of the plurality of images recorded in a recording means are displayed in a display means.

SOLUTION: CPU 20 of a medical image observing device 10 records index information (patient names and photographing dates, etc.) which is transmitted from a network together with the images in a magnetic disk 12. When a doctor reads the image, index information recorded in the magnetic disk 12 together with the images is read at first and index information is list-displayed in a monitor 18. At this time, CPU 20 refers to a recorded image reading sign and executes display with a mark (parenthesis mark) which indicates that the image is read in the read image. When the reading of the image which is selected by the doctor and displayed in the monitor 18 is ended, the image reading sign is rewritten into already read image data.

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NOTICES *

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] While specifying two or more images obtained by diagnostic equipment and said two or more images, each image records an index including the interpretation-of-radiogram sign which shows interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow on a record means. In case the list of said two or more images is displayed on a display means based on said INDDEKKUSU Based on said interpretation-of-radiogram sign, each image shows interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow a list table possible [distinction]. Choose the image which carries out the interpretation of radiogram with reference to the list displayed on said display means, and said selected image is displayed on said display means. The display image

selection approach in the medical image observation equipment characterized by rewriting said interpretation-of-radiogram sign of this image interpretation-of-radiogram ending after the interpretation of radiogram of the image displayed on said display means is completed.

[Claim 2] Said index is the display image selection approach in the medical image observation equipment of claim 1 characterized by to display patient information in a list on said display means possible [distinction] whether it is finishing [all the images according to which all the images that classified each image recorded on said record means according to the patient including patient information, and were classified into each patient based on said interpretation-of-radiogram sign distinguished whether it was finishing / the interpretation of radiogram /, and were classified into each patient / the interpretation of radiogram].

[Claim 3] The display image selection approach in the medical image observation equipment of claim 1 characterized by judging termination of the interpretation of radiogram of said image by assignment of interpretation-of-radiogram termination of an interpretation-of-radiogram person.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] It is related with the display image selection approach in the medical image observation equipment with which the medical practitioner enabled it to choose and display an image that this invention does not have interpretation-of-radiogram leakage in the medical image which is applied to the display image selection approach in medical image observation equipment, especially is sent to

medical image observation equipment at random through a network etc.
[0002]
[Description of the Prior Art] Recording devices, such as a magnetic disk of medical image observation equipment, are made to record delivery and this image for the image photoed by X-ray inspection equipment, a CT scanner, etc. on medical image observation equipment through a network in the picture archiving and communication system used in the hospital etc. now. A medical practitioner reads this image from a magnetic disk, and does the interpretation of radiogram on a monitor.
[0003] Since the photoed image is sent at random through a network in such a system, a medical practitioner does not leak the image sent, and in order to carry out the interpretation of radiogram, the paper in which the chart of the image of a schedule sent beforehand was described is placed at hand, and he attaches a check to an image [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram] with a pencil, and is trying to distinguish an image [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram] and the image of an unread shadow.
[0004]
[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, it may correspond surely neither with those who do not restrict that photography is performed in order of reservation, and do not come inspection to a receptacle, nor the image with which the chart of paper has been sent since those who come to a receptacle also require inspection at an adventitious player. Moreover, an image may not be sent to the order written to the chart at hand. For this reason, the approach of checking with a pencil on the chart of paper and distinguishing an image [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram] and the image of an unread shadow was inadequate for preventing an interpretation-of-radiogram leak.
[0005] Moreover, judging seeing the chart of paper for whether it is finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] had the problem of taking time and effort.
[0006] It aims at offering the display image selection approach in the medical image observation equipment with which a medical practitioner can choose and display an image that this invention was made in view of such a situation, and does not have an interpretation-of-radiogram leak in the medical image sent to medical image observation equipment at random through a network etc.
[0007]
[Means for Solving the Problem] Two or more images obtained by diagnostic equipment in order that this invention might attain the above-mentioned purpose, While specifying said two or more images, each image records an index including the

interpretation-of-radiogram sign which shows interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow on a record means. In case the list of said two or more images is displayed on a display means based on said INDDEKKUSU Based on said interpretation-of-radiogram sign, each image shows interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow a list table possible [distinction]. Termination of the interpretation of radiogram of the image which chose the image which carries out the interpretation of radiogram with reference to the list displayed on said display means, displayed said selected image on said display means, and was displayed on said display means is characterized by rewriting said interpretation-of-radiogram sign of this image interpretation-of-radiogram ending.

[0008] Since each image displayed interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow in a list possible [distinction] based on the interpretation-of-radiogram sign when displaying the list of two or more images recorded on the record means on a display means according to this invention, Each image can distinguish interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow easily with the list displayed on the display means, for example, it becomes easy to choose and carry out the interpretation of radiogram only of the image of an unread shadow. Thereby, the interpretation-of-radiogram leak of the image recorded on the record means can be prevented.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] It explains in full detail about the gestalt of desirable operation of the display image selection approach in the medical image observation equipment applied to this invention according to an accompanying drawing below.

[0010] Drawing 1 is drawing having shown the medical image management structure of a system to which this invention is applied. As shown in this drawing, the image film obtained by X-ray inspection equipment etc. is changed into digital data by the film scanner 1, and is sent to medical image observation equipment 10 through a network. Similarly, the image acquired by CR equipment 2, MRI equipment 3, CT scanner 4, DSA equipment 5, the nuclear medicine diagnostic equipment 6, etc. is sent to medical image observation equipment 10 through a network 7. Medical image observation equipment 10 carries out record-keeping of the image sent one after another through a network 7 from such diagnostic equipment to a magnetic disk 12.

[0011] A medical practitioner chooses a desired patient's image using a keyboard 14 or the input unit of mouse 16 grade out of two or more images saved to the magnetic disk 12, displays that image on a monitor 18, and he diagnoses a patient, looking at this image.

[0012] Drawing 2 is the internal configuration Fig. of the above-mentioned medical image observation equipment 10 with which this invention is applied. As shown in this drawing, medical image observation equipment consists of the usual computer system, and consists of the body of a computer (CPU20: arithmetic and program control), a magnetic disk 12, a keyboard 14, an input unit of mouse 16 grade, and a monitor 18. It connects with a network 7 through the communication link interface 22, and the body of a computer (CPU20) records the image sent through a network 7 on a magnetic disk 12.
[0013] Moreover, CPU20 records with an image the index information (for example, information relevant to each image data, such as a name of patient and a photography day) sent with an image from a network 7 on a magnetic disk 12.
[0014] When a medical practitioner does the interpretation of radiogram of the image recorded on the magnetic disk 12, CPU20 reads the index information first recorded on the magnetic disk 12 with the image, and displays in a list index information, such as a name of patient of the image currently recorded on the magnetic disk 12, on a monitor 18 (display of a patient list screen and an image list screen). At this time, CPU20 gives the mark (parenthesis mark) which shows that it is interpretation-of-radiogram ending to the list of images [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram] with reference to the interpretation-of-radiogram sign (about an interpretation-of-radiogram sign, it mentions later.) currently recorded on the magnetic disk 12, and displays it on a monitor 18. Thereby, the image data of an unread shadow can distinguish now easily as finishing [the interpretation of radiogram].
[0015] A medical practitioner detects the image of an unread shadow out of the image currently recorded on the magnetic disk 12 with reference to the list displayed on this monitor 18, and the image of the unread shadow which carries out the interpretation of radiogram using a keyboard 14 or a mouse 16 is chosen (or an image [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram] is chosen if needed).
[0016] CPU20 reads the image chosen by the medical practitioner from a magnetic disk 12, and displays this image on a monitor 18. And a medical practitioner's termination of the interpretation of radiogram rewrites the interpretation-of-radiogram sign corresponding to this image to data [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram]. Thereby, in the case of a next list display, this image comes to be processed as an image [finishing / the interpretation of radiogram].
[0017] Drawing 3 is drawing having shown the memory area structure inside the magnetic disk of the above-mentioned medical image observation equipment. The memory area of the magnetic disk 12 of the medical image observation equipment 10 shown in drawing 3 (A) is divided into image area and an index area as shown in

drawing 3 (B). Image area is area which records the image (image data which shows an image) sent through the network 7, as mentioned above. An index area is area which records the index information on the image recorded on image area. In addition, the index information about the image recorded on these image area and index areas and this image is matched and recorded on memory. Therefore, it is possible to read the image corresponding to this index information from index information from memory.

[0018] As an index area is shown in drawing 3 (C), the index information on the image recorded on image area is recorded in order from the first person to the n-th person. In addition, when two or more images are photoed to one inspection given to each patient, index information is created for every inspection and two or more images correspond to one index information.

[0019] Index information consists of data, such as an inspection number, a patient number, a name of patient, a check date, an inspection name, image number of sheets, and an interpretation-of-radiogram sign, as shown in drawing 3 (D). An inspection number is an identification number attached for every inspection, and a patient number is an identification number given to the patient to whom this inspection was given. A name of patient shows the patient's identifier. A check date shows the day of inspection which photoed the image, and an inspection name shows the name of the object parts (for example, a breast, an antinode, etc.) which photoed the image. Image number of sheets shows the number of sheets of the image photoed by this inspection, i.e., the number of sheets of the image recorded on image area by this inspection.

[0020] An interpretation-of-radiogram sign is what showed whether the specific medical practitioner did the interpretation of radiogram of the image recorded on image area, and shows the configuration of the data of an interpretation-of-radiogram sign to drawing 3 (E). As shown in this drawing, an interpretation-of-radiogram sign is data which consist of 0 and 1, and is recorded on a 16-bit memory area. [16-bit] Each bit is assigned to a specific medical practitioner, when a bit is 0, it is shown that the interpretation of radiogram is not performed by the medical practitioner who was able to assign this bit (unread shadow), and when a bit is 1, it is shown that the interpretation of radiogram was completed by the medical practitioner who was able to assign this bit (finishing [the interpretation of radiogram]). For example, if a medical practitioner A does the interpretation of radiogram of the image data corresponding to this interpretation-of-radiogram sign when the medical practitioner A is assigned to the 1st bit, as shown in drawing 3 (E), the bit [1st] data of this interpretation-of-radiogram sign will be rewritten from 0 to 1. Moreover, if a medical practitioner B does the interpretation of radiogram of the image corresponding to this

interpretation-of-radiogram sign when the medical practitioner B is assigned to the 16th bit, as shown in drawing 3 (E), the bit [16th] data of this interpretation-of-radiogram sign will be rewritten from 0 to 1. Information [finishing / the unread shadow of the medical practitioner for 16 persons (a part for the number of bits of the memory area of an interpretation-of-radiogram sign) and the interpretation of radiogram] is similarly recorded on the data area of one interpretation-of-radiogram sign.

[0021] In case the memory area of this interpretation-of-radiogram sign records the image data and index information which have been sent through a network 7 on a magnetic disk 12, it is created, and in an early phase, the data of each bit of an interpretation-of-radiogram sign are initialized by 0. In addition, a 8-bit memory area is assigned and an interpretation-of-radiogram sign can be suitably changed into the number of bits as occasion demands, if it becomes enough with the interpretation-of-radiogram sign of the medical practitioner for 8 persons.

[0022] Next, it explains in full detail about the image selection approach at the time of displaying the image accumulated in the magnetic disk 12 of the above-mentioned medical image observation equipment on a monitor 18. First, CPU20 displays the input screen of a doctor code as shown in a monitor 18 at drawing 4 . A doctor code is the identification number of the medical practitioner who specifies the medical practitioner who does the interpretation of radiogram, and the medical practitioner who performs the interpretation of radiogram inputs the doctor code beforehand assigned to itself using a keyboard 14 or a mouse 16. For example, when the code of the medical practitioner who performs the interpretation of radiogram is 1, the block of "DOCTOR1"100 displayed on the lower part of the screen shown in drawing 4 is clicked with a mouse 16. In addition, when not using an interpretation-of-radiogram sign (i.e., when making into an invalid the interpretation of radiogram performed this time and performing it), the block of 102 displayed on the lower part of a screen is clicked with a mouse 16.

[0023] If a doctor code is inputted next, CPU20 will display the screen (patient list screen) of a patient list as shown in drawing 5 on a monitor 18. This patient list screen shows the patient by whom the image is recorded on the magnetic disk 12 a list table, and a patient's patient number (ID NO.) 106, an identifier (NAME) 108, a birthday (BIRTH DATE) 110, age (AGE) 112, and sex (SEX) 114 are displayed on this patient list screen following the list display number (NO.) 104. Such information is recorded on the index area of a magnetic disk 12 as index information, and CPU20 reads such information from an index area, and displays it in a list on a monitor 18. In addition, when 2 more than index information exists about the same patient, it is collectively displayed on one list display number that a display does not overlap.

[0024] the candidate patient of the image in which a medical practitioner does the interpretation of radiogram from this patient list -- a mouse 16 -- clicking -- one person -- or two or more persons choose. At this time, a shading indication of a candidate patient's selected list display number is given. And when selection finishes, the block of 116 displayed on the bottom of screen is clicked, and it shifts to the next screen (image list screen).

[0025] In addition, in the patient list screen shown in drawing 5 , a click of the block of 118 displayed on the bottom of screen chooses all patients as a candidate patient. Moreover, if the block of 120 and 122 is clicked when there are many patients and all patients are not shown by one screen a list table, the patient list of degree page or last pages will be displayed. Moreover, if the block of "SELECTRTRV." 124 is clicked and retrieval by the patient number and the name of patient will click the block of "EXAM RTRV." 126, a search by the check date will be performed. When 128 is blocked, it rearranges in order of a patient number, and is shown a list table.

[0026] As mentioned above, if the candidate patient who does the interpretation of radiogram is chosen by the medical practitioner and the block of 116 is clicked, CPU20 will display next the screen (image list screen) of the image list in which the detail of the contents of an image as shown in drawing 6 about a candidate patient's selected image was shown. it is shown in drawing 6 -- as -- an image list screen -- a list display number (NO.) -- then, a patient number (ID NO.) 132, inspection (EXAM.DATE) 134, test equipment (DVC) 136, the photography part (LOCATION) 138, and image number-of-sheets (IMAGE) 140 grade are displayed. Such information is recorded on the index area of a magnetic disk 12 as index information, and CPU20 reads a candidate patient's index information chosen in the patient list screen from an index area, and displays it in a list on a monitor 18.

[0027] A medical practitioner clicks and chooses the image which carries out the interpretation of radiogram with a mouse 16 with reference to this image list screen. At this time, a shading indication of the list display number of the selected image is given. And when selection is completed, the block of 142 displayed on the bottom of screen is clicked.

[0028] By the way, it detects whether CPU20 performed the interpretation of radiogram of each image with which the medical practitioner who is performing the present read-out was recorded on the magnetic disk 12 in the past with reference to the interpretation-of-radiogram sign of above-mentioned index information on the occasion of the display of this image list screen. That is, in an interpretation-of-radiogram sign, the bit corresponding to the doctor code first inputted in the doctor code input screen

detects 0 or 1. When finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] (i.e., when the above-mentioned bit of an interpretation-of-radiogram sign is 1), CPU20 attaches and displays a parenthesis on the list display number of the image (in the case of an unread shadow, only the list display number of the image is displayed on an image list screen).

[0029] Thereby, a medical practitioner can know that the image is interpretation-of-radiogram ending by the parenthesis attached to the list display number. Therefore, when the image of a list display number with which a parenthesis is not attached exists conversely that what is necessary is just to choose the image of a list display number with which a parenthesis is not attached to carry out the interpretation of radiogram only of the image of an unread shadow, the image can know easily that it is an unread shadow, and can prevent an interpretation-of-radiogram leak.

[0030] In addition, if the block of 144 displayed on the bottom of screen is clicked, it will be chosen as an image in which the image of the unread shadow except interpretation-of-radiogram finishing carries out the interpretation of radiogram, and a shading indication of all the list display numbers of the image of an unread shadow will be given. Moreover, if the block of 150 is clicked, the image list of finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] will be eliminated from an image list, and only the image list of unread shadows will come to be displayed on a screen. Moreover, if the block of 146 and 148 displayed on the lower part of a screen is clicked when there are many images and all image lists are not displayed on one screen, the list screen of degree page or the last page will be displayed. Moreover, if the block of 152 is clicked, it will return to the above-mentioned patient list screen.

[0031] Selection of an image which carries out the interpretation of radiogram as mentioned above is performed, and if the block of 142 displayed on the bottom of screen is clicked next, CPU20 will read the selected image from the image area of a magnetic disk 12, and the image to four sheets is displayed on the field on the screen quadrisected as shown in drawing 7 (display of an image display screen). While the list display number among the images chosen [in / first / the image list screen] reads the image with smallest CPU20 at this time from the image area of a magnetic disk 12 and displaying this image on the above-mentioned image display screen, index information, such as a name of patient of this image and a patient number, is displayed on the screen upper part.

[0032] A medical practitioner sees the image displayed on this image display screen, and diagnoses this patient. And when the interpretation of radiogram is completed, the block of 154 displayed on the bottom of screen is clicked, and a sign of finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] is inputted. CPU20 sets to 1 the data of the bit

corresponding to this medical practitioner of the interpretation-of-radiogram sign of the image currently displayed if the block of 154 is clicked, and records that it is interpretation-of-radiogram ending on an interpretation-of-radiogram sign.

[0033] In addition, when four or more images corresponding to one list display number exist, the scroll bar displayed on the upper part of a screen can be dragged, a screen can be made to be able to slide horizontally, and the remaining image can be displayed on a screen. Or the block of 156 displayed on the lower part of a screen can be clicked, and the following image can be displayed.

[0034] The interpretation of radiogram of the image displayed on the image display screen as mentioned above is completed, and a medical practitioner clicks the block of 158 displayed on the bottom of screen, when carrying out the interpretation of radiogram of the image of the following list display number chosen in the above-mentioned image list screen. If the block of 158 is clicked, CPU20 will read the image of the following list display number chosen on the image list screen from the image area of a magnetic disk 12, and will display it on a monitor 18. Then, like the above-mentioned processing, when the interpretation of radiogram is ended, he is displayed on the lower part of a screen, and clicks the block of 154, and a medical practitioner makes a sign of finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] record, clicks the block of 158, and does the interpretation of radiogram of the following image.

[0035] Thus, the interpretation of radiogram is terminated about all the images chosen in the image list screen.

[0036] In addition, if a predetermined image processing can be performed to the image displayed on the monitor if the block of 160, 162, 164, and 166 displayed on the lower part of a screen is clicked, and the block of 168 is clicked, other image processings can be performed. If the block of 170 is clicked, it will return to an above-mentioned image list screen.

[0037] Since each of that image enabled it to distinguish interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow on the selection screen (image list screen) which chooses the image which carries out the interpretation of radiogram according to the above-mentioned medical image observation equipment as explained above, only the image of an unread shadow can be chosen easily and the interpretation of radiogram of the image of an unread shadow can be carried out one after another. Moreover, it can also choose at once if needed as an image which can also display only the image of an unread shadow in a list on an image list screen, and carries out the interpretation of radiogram of all the images of these unread shadows. Therefore, the interpretation-of-radiogram leak of the image recorded on the magnetic disk 12 can be

prevented. Moreover, as mentioned above, since two or more medical practitioners' information is recordable with two or more bits (16 bits) data, two or more medical practitioners cannot leak the image of an unread shadow, and, as for the interpretation-of-radiogram sign which shows interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow, can do the interpretation of radiogram, respectively. Therefore, two or more medical practitioners can leak and do the interpretation of radiogram of the one image data, and a sick oversight etc. can be prevented by the interpretation of radiogram by two or more medical practitioners.

[0038] As mentioned above, although it enabled it to identify the image of an unread shadow with the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation to attach a parenthesis to a list display number in an image list screen, you may enable it to distinguish the image of an unread shadow as finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] by other approaches, such as changing not only this but an alphabetic character color etc. Moreover, as long as there is no assignment, you may make it display only the image data of an unread shadow in an image list screen.

[0039] Moreover, you may enable it to distinguish the image of an unread shadow as finishing [the interpretation of radiogram] also in a patient list screen in the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. For example, a parenthesis is attached to the list display number of this patient list when all a patient's displayed images are interpretation-of-radiogram ending.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] Since each image displayed interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow in a list possible [distinction] based on the interpretation-of-radiogram sign when displaying the list of two or more images recorded on the record means on a display means according to this invention, as explained above, Each image can distinguish interpretation-of-radiogram ending or an unread shadow easily with the list displayed on the display means, for example, it becomes easy to choose and carry out the interpretation of radiogram only of the image of an unread shadow. Thereby, the interpretation-of-radiogram leak of the image recorded on the record means can be prevented.

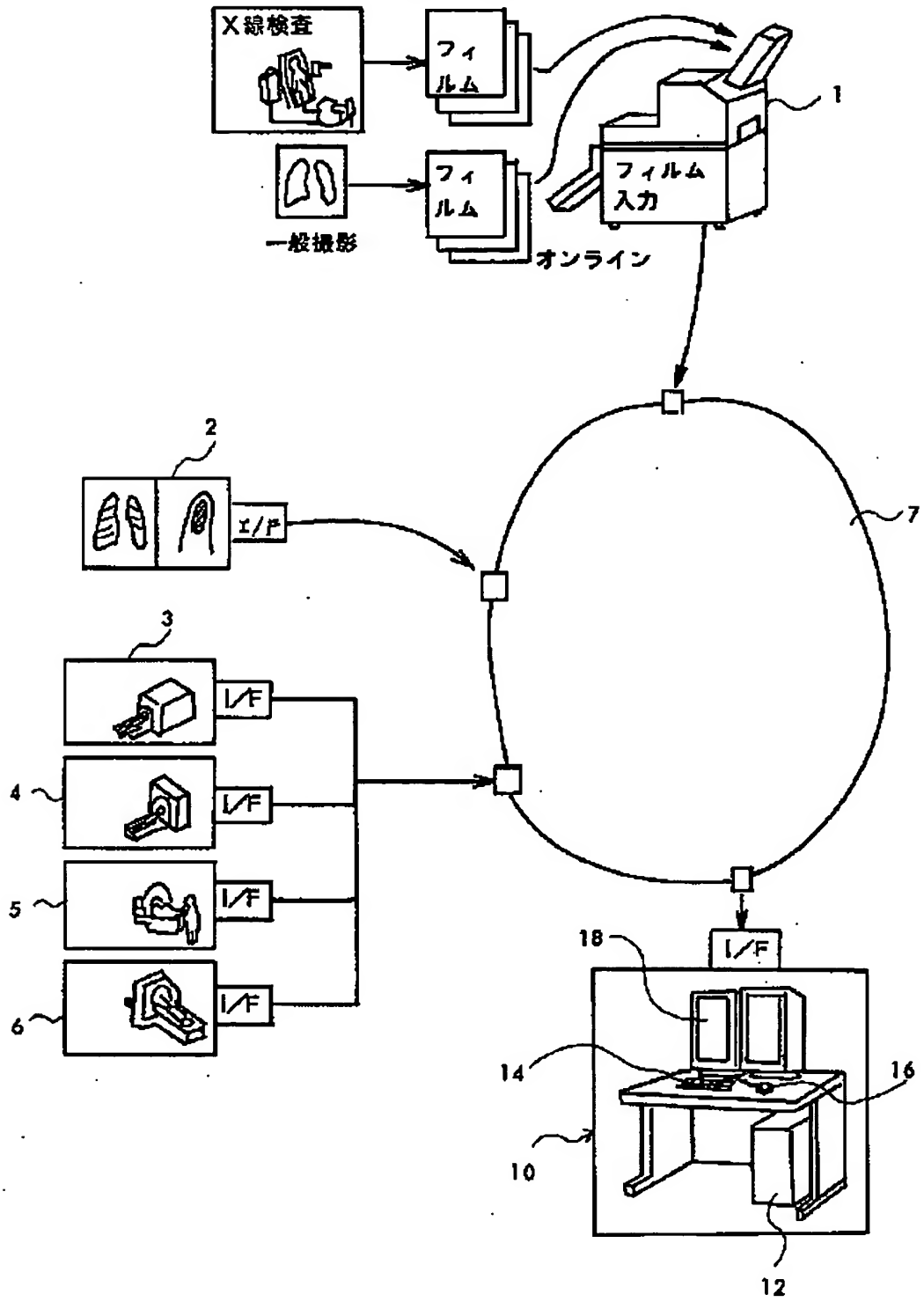
[Translation done.]

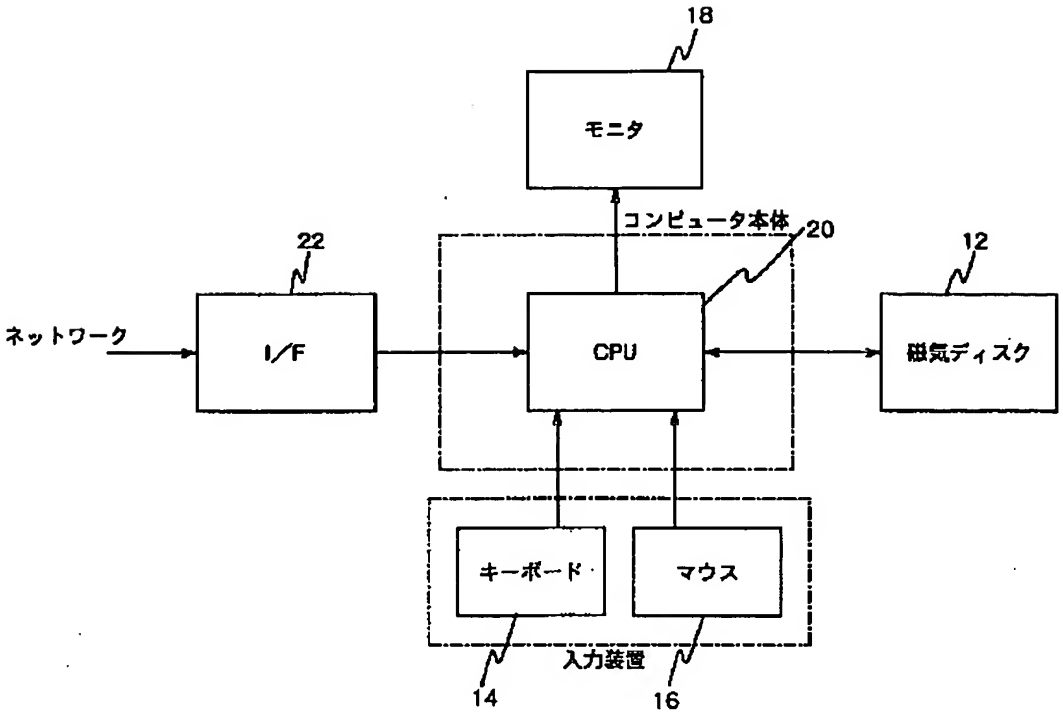
* NOTICES *

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]
[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is drawing having shown the medical image management structure of a system to which this invention is applied.
[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is the internal configuration Fig. of the medical image observation equipment with which this invention is applied.
[Drawing 3] Drawing 3 is drawing having shown the memory area structure inside the magnetic disk of medical image observation equipment.
[Drawing 4] Drawing 4 is drawing having shown the doctor code input screen in medical image observation equipment.
[Drawing 5] Drawing 5 is drawing having shown the patient list screen in medical image observation equipment.
[Drawing 6] Drawing 6 is drawing having shown the image list screen in medical image observation equipment.
[Drawing 7] Drawing 7 is drawing having shown the image display screen in medical image observation equipment.
[Description of Notations]
10 Medical Image Observation Equipment
12 Magnetic Disk
14 Keyboard
16 Mouse
18 Monitor
20 CPU
22 Communication Link Interface

[Translation done.]

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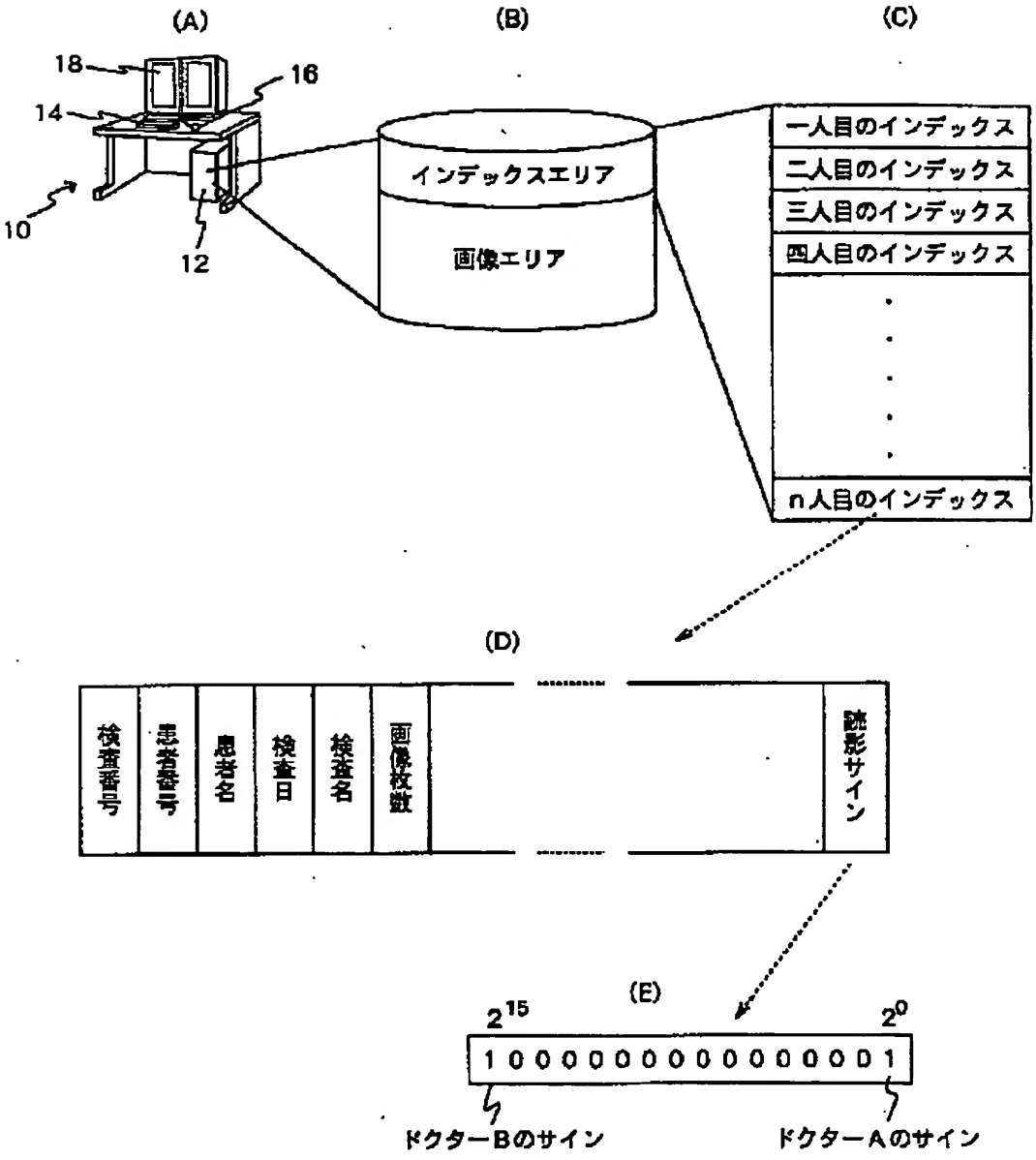
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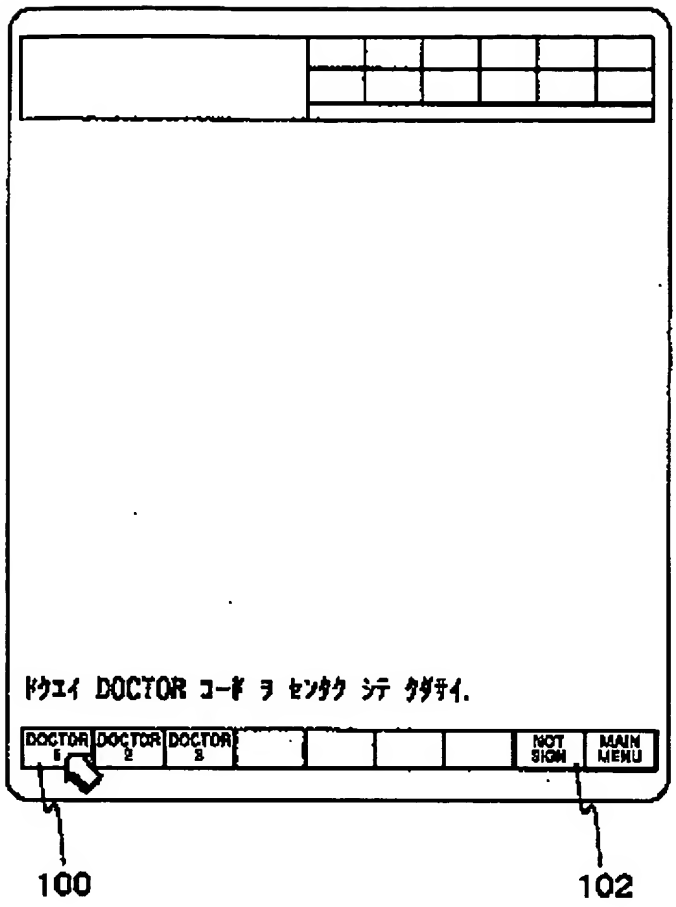
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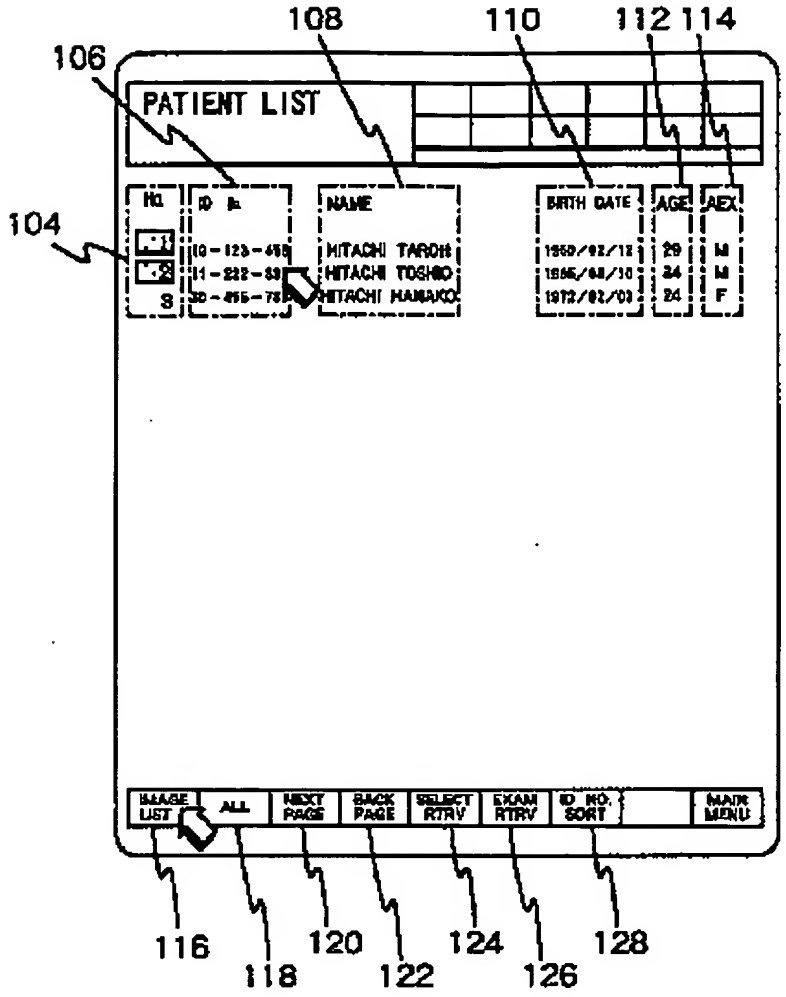
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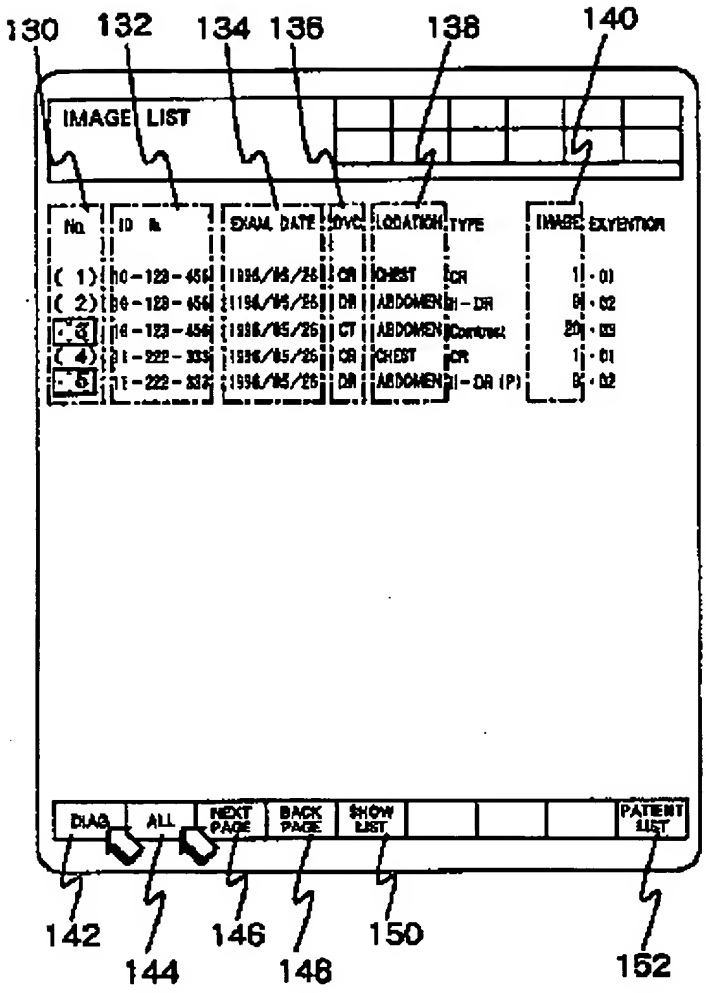
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CR
CHEST
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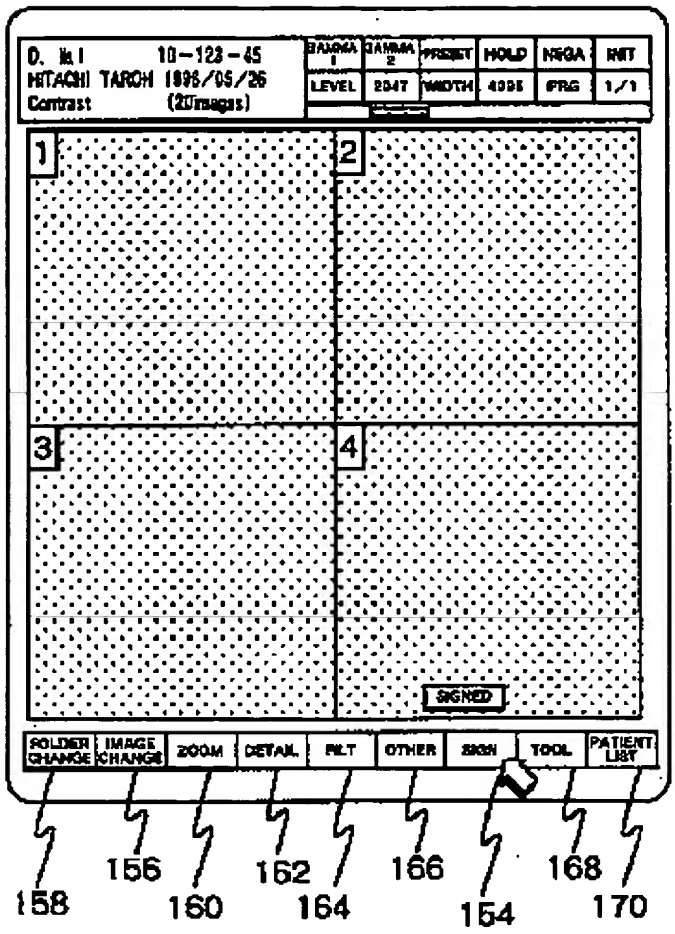
NEXT PAGE
BACK PAGE
SHOW LIST
PATIENT LIST
142
144
146
148
150
152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HITACHI TARCH 1996/05/26
Contrast (20images)
GAMMA 1
GAMMA 2
PRESET
HOLD
NEGA
INIT
LEVEL
2047
WIDTH
4095
FRG
1/1
1
2
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4
SIGNED
FOLDER CHANGE
IMAGE CHANGE
ZOOM
DETAIL
PLT
OTHER
SIGN
TOOL
PATIENT LIST
158
156
160
162
164
166
154
168
170